

Committee investigators contacted the informant who had supplied information about the offer to the FBI. He confirmed the report of the conversation with Mr. Byers in 1973.

Background checks on Mr. Kauffmann and Mr. Sutherland were initiated in June. Mr. Kauffmann was born April 7, 1904, and died April 1, 1974. He was a lifelong St. Louis resident, involved in a variety of business activities, including the manufacture of gliders and real estate development. From the early 1960's to his death he owned and resided at the Buff Acres Motel in Barnhart, Mo., and his widow, Beulah, still lives there.

Mr. Kauffmann's criminal record discloses he was arrested and convicted for the manufacture and sale of amphetamines in 1967.

Committee investigators reviewed the files of the Federal drug case that led to Mr. Kauffmann's arrest and conviction. They reveal he had been operating a legitimate drug company that marketed a cough mixture called Fix-A-Co. Through the company he was ordering amphetamine sulfate powder in bulk and making amphetamine pills from this powder. During 1967 and 1968, the report shows, Mr. Kauffmann sold over 1 million pills illegally to undercover Federal agents.

A Federal informant testified at Mr. Kauffmann's trial that some of the illegal pills were delivered to the Missouri State Penitentiary in Jefferson City, Mo. This is the prison where James Earl Ray was incarcerated until his escape in April 1967.

Mr. Kauffmann's file was also checked for indications of a propensity for violence. Although it was negative, it was noted that a Federal narcotics agent was ambushed and shot just after talking to an informant about Kauffmann. This incident occurred shortly after Kauffmann's arrest but following disclosure that the victim was a Federal agent who had worked undercover on the Kauffmann case.

There were two other details disclosed in the check of Mr. Kauffmann's criminal record: (1) He told an undercover agent he had threatened a person who owed him money in order to scare him; and (2) he had been solicited to assist in obtaining parole, on work release, for the convicted murderer of a police informant.

While there is no indication that Mr. Kauffmann himself engaged in acts of violence, he associated with persons who were capable of violent behavior and he may have played the role of a broker for criminal activity for these and other people.

In addition, while the committee was unable to obtain information that would provide details on Mr. Kauffmann's political attitudes, it did establish that he was associated with John Sutherland in efforts to establish an American Party in the St. Louis area in 1967-1968. Examination of American Party petitions filed with the Missouri secretary of state for the 1968 Presidential election shows Mr. Kauffmann's signature as either the circulating officer or as a notary public. The American Party supported the candidacy of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

John Sutherland, a descendent of early colonists, was born in Charlottesville, Va., October 19, 1905; he died in 1970. He was a 1926 graduate of Virginia Military Institute with a degree in electrical engineering; he received a bachelor of law degree from City College of Law and Finance, St. Louis, in 1931, and a master of law

degree from Benton College, U.S. Army Reserve from 1931 to 1934, served on active duty. He was in Atlanta, who survives him.

Mr. Sutherland practiced law for 20 years before his death. The firm of Polst and Sutherland was his last.

Mr. Sutherland belonged to a professional organization for his adult life. In view of the fact that he referred to a lack of funding for the project for any affiliations with secret, southern or both.

The first was a St. Louis ship, traditionally white demonstrations. No evidence indicate it was other than a white ship.

The second was a white ship in the early 1960s. It had and its stated purpose was integrity. Mr. Sutherland was on the leadership committee. While he remained interested in it, he was not the organization. No evidence was obtained that the organization was involved with the ship.

The third was the St. Louis, whose president was an associate and frequent visitor.

The committee's examination of the Council developed that the American Revolution in the weeks after the King's death was "senseless, tragic" and "be apprehended crime,"—he also used it associated with him. He said, in fact, that Martin Luther King himself. Holding Dr. King's disobedience, Mr. Sutherland well have said to him: "I realize there is no law. I think the law is unjust."

The Washington Field Office by Mr. Sensing's speech to Hoover.

It would be appropriate to place a copy of this FBI memorandum, as I have done, in the file.

Chairman STOKES. We will record.

[The information follows.]

HSa-IV